

## THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

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VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.  
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MAY CIRCULATION,  
**53,345**

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, ss:  
Dwight Williams, circulation manager of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the average circulation for the month of May, 1915, was 53,345.

DWIGHT WILLIAMS, Circulation Manager.  
Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me, this 23 day of June, 1915.  
ROBERT HUNTER, Notary Public.

Subscribers leaving the city temporarily should have The Bee mailed to them. Address will be changed as often as requested.

June 5  
**Thought for the Day**  
Selected by Mary J. Damont

"Blessed are the happiness makers; they represent the best forces of civilization. They are to the heart and home what the honeycuckie is to the door over which it climbs."

Now a long, big pull all together for Greater Omaha!

Nebraska and adjoining states constitute the garden spot of national business conditions.

Switzerland has the uncomfortable distinction of being a nation entirely surrounded by war.

One way to help Omaha grow is to help Omaha institutions grow by patronizing home industry.

South Omaha officials deserve more sympathy than censure. They know a good thing and, naturally, they hate to let it go.

The superior magnanimity of federal over state laws is emphasized by the June rush of laggard taxpayers to the internal revenue office.

Owing to the adverse report of the waterways engineer, the opening of the Missouri river navigation season has been postponed—but it will come in due time, just the same.

In the shady slopes of Forest Hills, L. I., old General Huerta restfully contemplates the folly of Mexican leaders ignoring the friendly suggestion of Uncle Samuel. Experience is a helpful teacher.

There is good reason for "viewing with alarm" the increasing number of American nurses enlisting for war hospital work. If the rush keeps up ancient bachelors will be robbed of an excuse for getting sick.

Relief of Mexico is the latest addition to the charitable demands on the American people occasioned by war. Ability and readiness to lend a helping hand to suffering mankind acclaims the wisdom of the fathers in founding this republic.

According to the senator, the plum tree refuses to shake "because the secretary of state remains obdurate." We have not the other version, but we have no doubt the secretary of state gives the reason, "because the senator remains obdurate."

At the recent naval review Admiral Dewey said the American navy was fit and equal, ship for ship, to any afloat. Rear Admiral Fiske pronounces it unfit, outclassed and out of date. When admirals disagree, smiling silence becomes the landman.

The World-Herald commends the spirit of "Doc" Tanner in saying, "You Win—Shake" over the consolidation fight. But the World-Herald was on the same side as "Doc"—"agin annexation"—only it quit at the next-to-the-last moment when it saw the licking a-coming.

Hope takes a fresh grip on the faithful as the senior senator circles around the fruitful plum tree at Washington. In no other state has the "watchful waiting" policy been so splendidly exemplified. Such loyalty deserves a reward more digestible than a double cross.

**Thirty Years Ago**  
This Day in Omaha

Rev. Dr. George F. Magoun, president of Grinnell college, is in Omaha, the guest of General O. O. Howard, on his way to California. President Magoun will occupy the pulpit of the Congregational church next Sunday.

R. H. Lyons and Miss Nettie M. Callahan were united in marriage last evening by Rev. W. J. Harsha. The death of F. M. McDonough, known as "Little Mac," editor of the Watchman, has made all the newspaper men feel sad.

Here are the newly elected officers of Covert lodge: J. N. Westberg, master; A. S. Auchmoody, senior warden; C. F. Driscoll, junior warden; H. C. Akis, treasurer; J. S. Bennett, secretary.

Mrs. C. Smith of Flatbush, N. Y., is visiting her son, L. L. Smith, the Farnam street dry goods man. Miss Lizzie Alma, who has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Hitchcock, has gone to Chicago.

C. A. Leary was called suddenly to Minnesota by the sad news of his mother's death.

Charles Corbett, 215 Farnam street, offers a reward for the return of a bank book and lease, of no value whatever except to the owner, which was lost near the corner of Sixteenth and Douglas.

**A Victory for Big Business.**  
The decision of the United States district court, holding that the United States Steel corporation is not a trust in restraint of trade within the meaning of the Sherman law is a victory for big business. The court holds that it is not the size of the concern, but its power for harmful monopoly, that makes it amenable to the law. Here is the meat of the whole matter, too frequently entirely overlooked by the critics of "big business." The court says: "Mere size or bigness of business is not necessarily a monopoly of business at the expense of all others engaged in it."

The demands of modern life have been met by a development of industry along lines that have been revolutionary in their effects, and yet but a natural result of evolutionary growth. All the great enterprises of the age have been built on a similar principle, the combination of units for the greater efficiency in production. Disturbance has followed and some harmful effects have flown from these processes, until remedied from within or without. Courts have interfered, and not always wisely, as, for example, when the Union Pacific was prevented from purchasing the Central Pacific. That the Sherman law is ineffectual when it comes to the actual dissolution of big business combinations is shown by the Standard Oil and Tobacco cases. These "trusts" were dissolved, yet out of that segregation arose a new arrangement of business just as strong as before. Although neither of these combinations has been able to get a monopolistic control of its line, neither has the consuming public reaped any material advantage from the dissolution.

The principal effect of the decision in the Steel case, though subject to reversal on appeal, will be to reassure business men that they are less likely to be hampered in the pursuance of legitimate enterprise, and that business need not suffer merely because it is "big."

**International Comity.**  
The departure from New York of a personal messenger from Count Bernstorff to the imperial court of Germany, under safe conduct from the other belligerents, is a proof that the nations have not altogether turned savage under the influence of war. Time was when a herald took his life in his hands when he carried a message from his liege to another lord. Here we have a messenger, charged with a secret communication, guaranteed an unmolested passage through the lines of the enemy, in order that he may reach his home government. No finer evidence that international comity is still a vital force could be given. It shows that some vestige of the restraining influence of civilization remains, and that when a settlement of differences is approached after armed conflict has spent its rage, reason and not brute strength will be a determining factor.

The mission of this special messenger is to give the German chancellor Count Bernstorff's personal report on the attitude of the American people, in order that no misapprehension may warp judgment when consideration is given to President Wilson's rejoinder to the note from Von Jagow. This action, following the conversation between the president and the German ambassador, is significant of the desire of both countries to maintain the peace that has so long subsisted between them, and encourages the belief that the tension will be relieved when the facts are fully understood on both sides.

**The Public Utilities Service Problem.**  
Chicago has a municipal ownership partnership with its traction service by which the city gets 55 per cent of the profits after deduction of operating expenses, and certain other stipulated charges, which arrangement when made was regarded as the idealistic solution of a puzzling problem. The experience of the partnership has not brought as much money into the city treasury as was originally expected, although it has doubtless put the city in better position to meet the public's demands. Just now, however, a new complication is presented in the pressure of the conductors and motormen for wage increases, which in the aggregate would amount to several million dollars, and whose grant the private partners insist would reduce their share below the point of reasonable returns. But whether the city's 55 per cent be much or little seems to cut no figure, for the proposal is made that the city voluntarily stand three-fourths of the wage increases on condition that the private partners agree to have one-fourth charged up to them.

It is fair to assume that, despite threats of a strike, all controversies will be thrashed out in some way by negotiation or arbitration, and the situation is cited merely to show that the problem of dealing with the public service utilities does not beset any one city alone. This problem has been solved over and over again in various ways in different cities, but just will not stay solved; in other words, each city has to solve it for itself every little while as its local conditions change.

**Object Lesson in Democratic Methods.**  
Nebraska firms who are now paying the war tax, with the penalty for neglect added, are getting a fine illustration of the "beneficent effect" of democratic methods of government. That a war tax must be paid in time of peace is a most unpleasant reminder that the party in power has failed to make proper provision to insure revenue sufficient to run the government. On top of this failure, the democrats indulged in a veritable orgy of extravagance, increasing the expenditures of the government to a total never before known, exceeding even its own established record for recklessness. This combination of reduced revenue and increased expenses has had the very natural effect of wiping out the treasury surplus and reducing the balance to a deficit. The payment of penalty for failure to discharge the taxes is the fault of the taxpayer who neglected to make settlement in time, but the tax itself is the fruit of democratic incompetency and failure to make proper provision for meeting the expenses of the government.

The moving finger of suspicion pointed to one of the Smith family as the probable author of the Puget Sound explosion. Mr. Smith quickly blew up the suspicion by showing that he sprang from genuine first families—from Smith on his father's side and a Delaware Indian princess on the other, both great-grandparents ante-dating the flag. The record goes far to prove that the plain Smiths are great people.

## Dental Deductions

Literary Digest.

MY DEAR WATSON: Is it possible that you do not recognize at once that one of the men in a confectionery and the other a glass blower, while the girl with them is a dressmaker? Look at their teeth! This suggestion for an additional Sherlock-Holmes story is the result of perusing a discussion, contributed to Die Umschau by Dr. M. Krause, on the effect of different trades and occupations on the teeth. If we except phosphorus poisoning in the match industry, this is a phase of occupational diseases of which we hear comparatively little. Not only do the teeth become decayed or otherwise diseased, or changed in shape, but Dr. Krause tells us that they even are worn or dissolved away to such an extent that only stumps remain. Our quotations are from an abstract in The Scientific American Supplement, where we read:

"A good example of the first mentioned case is furnished by confectioners or candy-makers, whose front teeth, particularly, are prone to decay, followed by subsequent discoloration of the exposed dentin, due to the constant breathing in of sugar dust. 'With workmen in chemical factories, where acids are manufactured or used in large amounts, the process of destruction is not in any respect like the ordinary tooth decay, but a decomposition of the inorganic constituents and a devitalization of the organic constituents of the teeth.'"

"In describing the effects of acids the author, who relies to a considerable extent on what is told to him, tells us that 'the subjective sensation is alleged to be, above all, a feeling of dullness in the affected teeth; these become so sensitive to changes of temperature and to contact with acid, sweet and salty foods that every partaking of nourishment becomes almost a torture. This sensitiveness disappears when the process of destruction has assumed greater proportions.'"

"The front teeth, on account of their location and arrangement, are the first to suffer, since they are earliest exposed to industrial influences. It is observed that in metal workers who are neglectful of the care of mouth and teeth half of the exposed surfaces of the teeth, from the gums upward, are covered with green coating. The workmen believe they have 'verdigris' on their teeth."

"Dr. Krause was repeatedly able to convince himself that 'as this coating may still be detected after a change of occupation of some duration, it may be designated and utilized as an important characteristic indication of occupation.'"

"This deposit is caused by the 'unavoidable metal dust which arises during the work and settles with the tartar coating of the neglected teeth.'"

"The wearing away or roughening of the edges of the teeth is well illustrated by shoemakers, who continuously use nails and brads of different sizes, which they usually hold in the mouth and which thus serve as a handy container. 'When a nail or wire head is required the tongue pushes it between the biting surfaces of the incisor teeth. There it is held fast until required for use.'"

"This results in the formation of coarsely jagged edges on the incisor teeth."

"Only when the nails are continually pushed between the middle incisor teeth will semi-circular erosions sooner or later result, which are similarly found in upholsterers."

"As to the effect of their trade on their teeth, we quote the following in regard to glass blowers: 'In order to form the glass mass into a desired shape, glass blowers make use of a long iron tube, sometimes provided with a brass mouthpiece. This is the so-called 'glass blower's pipe' which is held between the lips and teeth and is turned during blowing. From this, worn concave surfaces result on the middle incisor teeth, which, when closed, show a rhombic or diamond-like opening characteristic of glass blowers.' 'All those whose occupations compel them to use the sewing needle, that is, tailors, modistes, corset-makers, etc., show 'slit-shaped grooves on the cutting edges of the incisors, and according as the possessor is right or left-handed, running from right to left or vice versa, either slanting or in the center of the cutting edge in the direction of the cutting plane.'"

"If they have the habit of firmly holding pencils between their teeth, occupational indications are also evident on the front teeth of teachers and draftsmen thus causing concave substance erosion."

"It has been proved that the habit of placing nails in the mouth and replacing those not used in a box in common use has been the cause of the transmission of disease. The same has likewise been reported among glass-blowers. For this reason shoemakers, upholsterers and glass-blowers should be cautioned as to the danger of their manipulations, and the abolition of these abuses vigorously demanded."

"The article concludes with this excellent advice: 'As experience in other occupations has shown that notices and posted regulations do not receive the deserved attention, we need not expect much result from this method in workshops. The lever for enlightenment and education should already be applied to the apprentices while at the trade-schools. It is there that we should, by means of words and pictures, emphasize the great danger to life and health of such customary abuses.'"

## Twice Told Tales

Useless Neutrality.

"You knew we had a French maid and German butler?"

"Yes."

"Well, we've been worried over them ever since the war broke out. We took the greatest pains to set them an example of neutrality. We were afraid all the time that it would be impossible to keep them from firing at each other. Of course, we were careful not to discuss the war before them. In short, we've been taking a whole lot of trouble for months to help them keep the peace. I can't begin to tell you how careful we were. And what do you suppose happened yesterday?"

"Why, a pitched battle."

"Nothing of the sort. It seems the two were engaged long before the war broke out, and yesterday they were married."—Philadelphia Ledger.

**Inquisitive.**

The cub reporter saw a hearse start away from a house at the head of a funeral procession.

"Who's dead?" he inquired of the corner storekeeper, who was watching from his door.

"Chon Schmidt."

"John Smith?" exclaimed the cub. "You don't mean to say John Smith is dead?"

"Well, by jolly," said the grocer, "you dink dink doing mit him—bractling!"—Everybody's Magazine.

**People and Events**

Theodore L. De Vinne, New York's famous master printer, left an estate valued at \$1,425,000. The higher "the art preservative of all arts," the greater the reward.

Quite an army of harvesters are about to storm the wheat fields of Oklahoma. Fair open fighting, no trench digging. Every private will be decorated with silver dollars, 10 per cent and chuck.

New York landlords are working out a plan for passing to the tenants a bonus of \$15,000,000 of taxes. Very little publicity will be given the adopted plan, as such schemes operate best on guesswork.

There is no music in "Home, Sweet Home" for Richmond, C. Lee of Washington, Ind. He had so many homes he prefers to forget "em. In a petition for divorce he says his wife is batty on homes, and in four years has forced the family to move forty-two times. Now it is Richmond's move.

Bennett Britton of Flatbush, N. J., a centenarian and two over, has decided to retire from business. He says he is unable to keep up with youngsters in the tobacco business. Besides, he needs a rest and proposes from now on to enjoy life minus the cares of a smoke house. Wonder what is Britton's brand of stogies?

## The Bee's Letter Box

End of the Last Chapter.

OMAHA, June 4.—To the Editor of The Bee: Readers who followed, in this column, the story of the Bradford family who were evicted by law from the Epnet cottage at 1621 Ohio street, two weeks ago, will be glad to know that for Mrs. Bradford herself, the last chapter has closed and the angel of death has written "finis" at the bottom of the page. Her earthly sufferings ended at 12:40 p. m. Wednesday, and funeral services were conducted yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

After all, the outrage perpetrated on May 18, by the Epnets and their supporters of the law only shortened this poor mother's life about two weeks, and no doubt they can quite justly claim to be the direct instruments of a merciful Providence on this very account. The brutal handling of the pale-racheted frame, the jamming of the diseased breast against the door, undoubtedly caused the terrible rapid cancer, whose deadly tentacles had spread far down into the liver and stomach, and up into the lungs, to break a little sooner than nature might have planned. It is true that Dr. Fitzgibbon, who had charge of Mrs. Bradford's case, refused to administer a hypodermic to quiet her agony during the last twenty-four hours, because her heart was so weak, the end might thereby be hastened. It seems that physicians are not permitted to do anything, however merciful it might be, that can shorten the span of a human life by even one brief moment.

Representatives of Nebraska law, however, are fully privileged in this respect. We envy them the calm poise and unruffled equanimity that enables them to "do their duty" in the very face of human anguish, suffering and death. They are "used to scenes like these." The fact that Mrs. Bradford leaves a husband and eight children, to whom she was the dearest thing in life, and who were forced to endure the sight of her sufferings until one and all are completely prostrated and heart-broken, "cuts no ice" with the sheriff's department of Douglas county.

"Blessed are the dead that the rain falls on!" The neighbors, passing up and down that 1621 block on Ohio street thank God with full hearts today that the poor sufferer is at rest. But they sedulously avoid so much as a glance toward the double house over whose roof-tree the shadow of the tragedy will linger forever. Time will blot out from human memory that pitiful scene, staged "in the name of the law." But the record lives beyond the silence.

ELSIE ROBERTSON.

**"Docking" the Scrubwomen.**

OMAHA, June 4.—To the Editor of The Bee: The press, the watchdog of civilization, was never so truly exemplified as it was in yesterday morning's issue of your great paper, wherein you exposed to the world the tyrannical and inhuman treatment accorded the charwomen and janitors at the federal building, whereby the government is endeavoring to save money at the expense of the scrubwomen, etc.

The economy wisecracks of the administration, whether in the president's cabinet or elsewhere, ought to be ashamed to "dock" 4.375 of the poorest paid employees in the government service eight days' pay—economy with a vengeance, similar to the late retirement legislature at Lincoln, that had for its motto, no concession for the working class.

I desire to call the attention of the good women of the suffrage propaganda to the "docking" of the scrubwomen and janitors. Neither of the political parties—political trimmers—will take any action to redress the great wrong inflicted on this class of poorly paid government employees.

I would be delighted to see the patriotic women and girls of Greater Omaha take the initiative in this benevolent move and come to the assistance of the destitute and oppressed, thereby setting an example for the good women in other cities throughout the nation.

I believe that it would be a good idea for the women to notify McAdoo, or his subordinate, Nelson, that they are to come to the rescue of the scrubwomen.

Possibly, or probably, it might be better to write to the president about the injustice done this poorly paid and oppressed class, the charwomen and janitors.

JERRY HOWARD.

**Harvest Hands.**

OMAHA, June 2.—To the Editor of The Bee: I was talking with old Simon Spender last night at Emerson. I asked him if he had enough rain, and what the prospect was for a big wheat harvest. "I'll tell you," he said: "the wheat will be all right, but I dread to start in harvesting. In a couple of weeks or so you will see me every night searching the box cars and empty sheds, trying to find harvest hands. The American hobo is the most trifling, good-for-nothing animal in the world. When there is nothing to do on the farm, five or six will apply every day at the back door for cold victuals, and rehearse a tale of grief that would melt the heart of a stone statue; but when harvest days begin, you couldn't trail one of them to his hiding place with a bloodhound. I counted thirty-five hobos put off one train here tonight, and out of the whole squad, I'll bet a dollar to nothing, you couldn't find five men that would work three days in succession if you offered them \$20 for doing it."

"When harvest begins I go to a hobo and offer him \$2 a day; he says he can get \$2.50 in Minnesota. I make it \$2.50, and he then says that the water in Nebraska is not as pure and wholesome as it is in North Dakota. And when I offer to have a barrel of mineral water shipped in from Excelsior Springs for his private use, he snickers and walks away."

"Before I start a hobo to work, I try to find out whether he is a long-staker or a short-staker. The long-stake man will usually work until the harvest is ended, so to town, spend the \$20 in two days, and then return and help me with haying. But the short-staker is treacherous, and may work three days or only twenty minutes—just long enough to inspect the smokehouse and notice whether the chickens roost in the trees or not. For about three weeks in every year I am almost compelled to get on my knees and pray to these hobos in order to get a little assistance in the wheat field."

"But during the winter I often go to Omaha and watch these half-naked, homeless wretches marking time on the bread line. And when I see one that I know I pull out a roll of bills that would choke a rock crusher and ask him if he will kindly assist me next year in the harvest field if I will lend him 5 cents to buy a plate of soup. And then I button up my bearskin overcoat, laugh a little, and walk away."

E. O. M.

## SAID IN FUN.

"As near as I can make out," said the physician, "your wife seems to have experienced a sudden shock of some kind. 'I guess that's right,' replied the husband. 'I got home before 12 o'clock last night.'—Indianapolis Star.

Mandy—Sarah, has yo' son gone for work yet?  
Sarah—Land, yes! He's in an undertaker's shop. Yo' know, that boy seems to have a regular gift for handling the dead.—Tale Record.

**KABIBBLE KABARET**  
13  
PEOPLE BY A TABLE  
IS A UNLUCKY AMOUNT  
BUT WHEN MY WIFE LOVES OFFERED FISH  
NAME QUESTIONS DON'T GO TO COURT  
—HERSTALF

"Will you tell me one thing, teacher?"  
"What is it, Tommy?"  
"Do cat-tails belong to the same family as pussy willows?"—Baltimore American.

"Pa, with all his money, will never let us take our rightful place in society."  
"Why, he's most indulgent. He has

just bought the family a magnificent automobile. Yes, but unless we watch him all the time he can't resist the temptation to take on a few paying passengers as he rides around."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

## HOW IT IS DONE.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.  
This high-brow stuff I could not write before. Because of yore I did not know the way to dope it out. But now I know! You just begin. Any old highfalutin' thing. Putting in, here and there, Attywaa. Some mysterious, subtle, insoluble sentiment. From ancient literature, in which a half truth is expressed. Or a whole truth bent. Or at least the meaning is in doubt; And then be sure to use some highfrown tommyrot. No matter whether it makes any particular sense or not. And, any time, Why, as to rhyme. You happen on a word that gibes quite fair. With one you used before—Well, put the accent there. Then ramble on, although the thing may nothing mean at all. For things they cannot understand do all the people fail. And thus you'll know how to approach— This highbrow stuff!

## THE NATIONAL STRENGTH DISH



THIS nation is slowly but surely awakening to the remarkable food value of Macaroni. When we consider the splendid physique of Southern Europeans, who make Macaroni their main staple, we can well afford to give this economical food a large space in our daily menu.

## FAUST MACARONI

is made from Durum wheat, a cereal extremely rich in gluten. Gluten is the food element that goes to build up firm tissue and rich blood. You can make no end of relishable dishes with Faust Macaroni. It is easy to digest, too. Write for free recipe book.

MAULL BROS., St. Louis, U. S. A.



Large Package, 10c

## Five More Pairs Free This Week

for the five boys that bring us the most pictures of the stilt before 4 P. M., Saturday, June 5.

This picture of the stilt will be in The Bee every day this week.

Cut them all out and ask your friends to save the pictures in their paper for you too. See how many pictures you can get and bring them to The Bee Office, Saturday, June 5.

The stilt will be given Free to the boys or girls that send us the most pictures before 4 P. M., Saturday, June 5.

MAULL BROS., ST. LOUIS, MO.

Large Package, 10c

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